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"Strictly Reliable Qualities."

Store opens at 8 a.m. and closes at 6 p.m.

COAT
SELLING
Has been
BRISK

The past few days, and no wonder, for we are closing out—
All Ladies' Winter Coats at half price.
All Velvet Jackets half price.
All Children's Coats half price.
All Furs half price.
All Winter Suits Reduced.

Suits worth up to \$16.50 for... **\$10**
 Suits worth up to \$25.50 for... **\$14.50**
 Suits worth up to \$35 for... **\$19.50**

Small lots of Beautiful Modern Petticoats at greatly reduced prices.
 77 Bargains in Ladies' Hose tomorrow—see table first floor.
Wm. H. McKnew, 933 Pa. Av.
 Sole D. C. Agents for Centimeter Gloves.
 General D. C. Agents for Dr. Jager Sanitary Underwear.

COKE COSTS
YOU LESS

—than any other fuel. It has the advantage of being the best, too. You'll have no trouble in cooking the meats in a hurry if you use coke. We'll deliver promptly.
 40 bu. Coke, uncrushed... **\$2.90**
 40 bu. Coke, crushed... **\$3.50**
Washington Gaslight Co.,
 413 10th St. N.W.
 Tel. 19-284

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stop to compare the efficient telegraph service of today with the telegraph service as it was before the "Postal" Company entered the field? It is better now, and

The
Postal
Did It.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

The Great Piano
OF THE WORLD—
CHICKERING

Its durability—beauty of tone—delicacy and strength of action—fine finish and general construction all combine to make it the very

KING OF PIANOS.
 It has taken more first gold medals than any other piano in the world. Come and see it.

John F. Ellis & Co.,
 597 PENNA. AVE.
 Tel. 1-211

The Steiff Piano

HAS STOOD THE TEST FOR
58 YEARS.

It is acknowledged by the musical public as having no superior. Its tone is full, rich and lasting. Styles and cabinet work not excelled.

SOLD AT FACTORY PRICES.
 Old piano taken in trade.
 Our terms are easy.

STIEFF PIANO FACTORY BRANCH,
 521 11TH ST. N.W.
 Tel. 1-281 J. C. CONLIFF, Manager.

VosePianos
for 1900

Are without doubt the most beautiful instruments offered to the public—and as for wear—50 years of trials have proven their durability.

Pfeiffer's Piano Warerooms
929 F Street.
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PIANOS TO SELL.
PIANOS TO RENT.
PIANOS TO TRADE.

Organs Also.
TUNING,
REPAIRING,
MOVING.

SANDERS & STAYMAN,
1327 F St. N.W.
PERCY S. POSTER, MANAGER.

"EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE."

At
KNABE'S

You will find just what you want in a GRAND, UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANO, or ORGANS, at surprisingly low figures and reasonable terms.

PIANOS FOR RENT, TUNING AND MOVING.
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Piano is pre-eminently the standard of the world. New and slightly used uprights and grands, in all woods.

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LEADS THE WORLD

WITH OVER

\$222,600,000

NEW INSURANCE.

THE PRUDENTIAL

DURING 1899

Wrote a Larger Amount of Insurance than Any Other Life Insurance Company in the World.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

January 1, 1900.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Bonds and Mortgages.....\$11,638,754 18	Reserve on Policies.....\$27,766,455 00
Real Estate.....4,731,683 32	All Other Liabilities.....167,882 87
Railroad Bonds (Market Value).....9,650,237 50	Surplus to policy holders.....6,014,422 54
Municipal Bonds (Market Value).....3,193,482 80	
U. S. Gov't Bonds (Market Value).....115,000 00	
Cash in Banks and Office.....2,813,792 89	
Interest and Rents, due and accrued.....323,227 68	
Loans on Collateral Securities.....140,000 00	
Loans on Policies.....332,908 16	
Premiums Deferred and in Course of Collection (net).....1,009,673 88	
Total.....\$33,948,760 41	Total.....\$33,948,760 41

RECORD OF 1899.

Assets Increased to over = = = \$33,900,000 00

Surplus Increased to over = = = 6,000,000 00

Income Increased to over = = = 20,580,000 00

Paid Policy-Holders during 1899, over = 6,250,000 00

Paid Policy-Holders to date over = 42,700,000 00

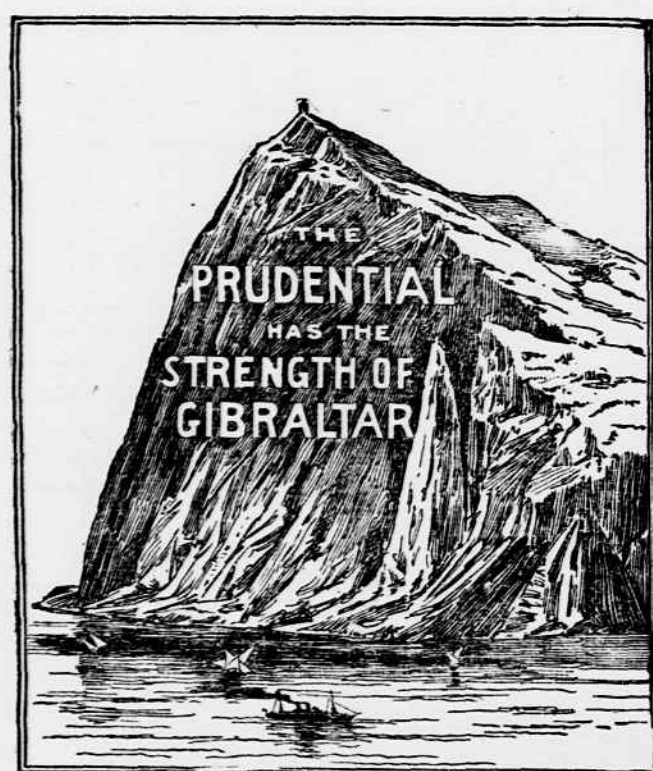
Policies in Force Increased to over 3,500,000

INSURANCE IN FORCE INCREASED TO OVER

\$500,000,000.

WHICH IS

A larger amount than that carried by any other Life Insurance company confining its operations to the United States.



OFFICERS:

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.
LESLIE D. WARD, Vice President.
EDGAR B. WARD, 2d V. P. and Counsel.
FORREST F. DRYDEN, Secretary.
HORACE ALLING, Treasurer.
WILBUR S. JOHNSON, Cashier.
JACOB E. WARD, Assistant Counsel.

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R. L. BURRAGE, }
JOHN K. GORE, Actuary.
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FREDERIC A. BOYLE, Assistant Cashier.

GEORGE B. SPEER, Supt S. O. Agencies.
T. C. E. BLANCHARD, Supt of Real Estate.
W. P. WATSON, Assistant Medical Director.
VALENTINE RIKER, } Supervisors.
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THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Home Office,

Newark, N. J.

WASHINGTON BRANCH:

George S. Wainwright, Supt., 2-3 Glover Bldg., 1419 F St. N.W.

COURT-MARTIAL ADJOURNS.

Proceedings in Case of Captain Chisholm Concluded Last Evening.

The introduction of testimony in connection with the trial by court-martial of Captain D. V. Chisholm, Company B, 2d Battalion, District of Columbia National Guard, was concluded at the session of the court last evening. The evidence was summed up by counsel and the court then took the case under consideration. The court is to meet at 6:30 o'clock tomorrow evening to review the testimony. The findings will not be announced for several days, as the report must be forwarded to the commanding general, District of Columbia militia, for review. It will also probably be referred to the judge advocate general, District of Columbia militia, for his consideration. At the session last evening First Lieut. H. T. De Groot, acting adjutant of the 1st Regiment, was called upon to say that the

6th instant he received from militia headquarters a communication setting forth that accompanying it were five inclosures, but in reality there were no inclosures. The accused officer, Captain Chisholm, next took the stand. He was the last to be examined. Captain Chisholm testified, in substance, that although he had a general knowledge of the existence of orders for his rifle team to assemble for the presentation ceremonies which occurred the last of last December, he had received no order officially. He declared he had never disobeyed an order during his entire service in the National Guard. He had searched his residence for the orders in connection with the rifle ceremony, but they could not be found. He did not, he said, receive a verbal order from Lieutenant Herron regarding the assembly, nor did he remember a conversation with Major Bell as to the same matter. He was not certain that Lieutenant Reichelderfer had sent him a memorandum regarding the existence of the order.

ly addressed, characterized the personal note from Lieutenant Reichelderfer as absurd, and argued that Lieutenant Herron had no authority to give an order such as he testified he had given. Captain Hodgson was followed by Attorney Capers, also for the defense. Among other things, he went into an explanation of the meanings of notice, information and orders. He intimated that there had been dereliction on the part of the authorities at headquarters. Captain Hodgson, the judge advocate, closed the case. He was confident, he said, that the testimony of Lieutenant Herron, Lieutenant Reichelderfer, Major Anderson, Major Bell and the two clerks from militia headquarters had proved the substance of the charges and specifications.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The annual reports of officers occupied the attention of the delegates to the thirty-fifth annual session of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of the District of Columbia, which was called to order last

evening in Scottish Rite Hall on G street. Grand Chancellor Frank H. Hosford presided, and was the first to submit a report. He stated that the past year had been a very prosperous one, and that the order had shown an increase in membership strength for the first time in a number of years. The endowment rank has shown an increase of eighty-three members, the amount of endowment carried being \$170,000. The military rank, Mr. Hosford declared, is in a most flourishing condition. He recommended an appropriation for a competitive drill.

RECIPROCAL CONCESSIONS

Letter of Mr. John A. Kasson, Showing What Has Been Done.

A Fulfillment of the Promises in the Republican Platform of 1896.

Mr. John A. Kasson, special reciprocity commissioner, who was unable to attend the banquet of the Merchants' Association of Boston last evening, wrote a letter giving his views of the relation of reciprocity to the development of foreign commerce, in which he said:

"In 1896 the political party which won the election inserted in its platform for the campaign the following emphatic declaration:

"That protection and reciprocity are twin measures of republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established."

"The Congress elected upon that platform undertook to redeem the pledge by incorporating in the highly protective tariff act of 1897 the requisite provisions for reciprocity, as found in sections 3 and 4 of that law. Thus the 'twin measures' were combined and restored."

"President McKinley, with that spirit of good faith and political integrity which so highly distinguish his character, proceeded to execute the requirements of this law, by the appointment of a commission for that purpose."

"Foreign nations, angered by what they considered the extravagant duties imposed upon their exports by the tariff of 1897, and disposed to avenge it by retaliatory duties on United States exports, slowly accepted the tender of reciprocal concessions and friendly commercial arrangements instead of a resort to hostile legislation, the result of which could not be foreseen. And among the first fruits of reciprocity we found in it the means of commercial peace with our neighbors and competitors."

"Each nation has certain specialties of commerce in which it excels, for example, the United States in agricultural and other machinery; France in the novelties of fashion. Reciprocity enables us by a process of selection to give special mutual preferences in this respect, without interference with the general revenue policy of the country, and without the sweeping reduction of revenue which would follow the grant to all nations of the same concessions."

"Pursuant to this policy the United States have made such conventions with various colonies of the British West Indies, adapted to the development of the commerce in which we supply them with food stuffs and many manufactured goods in exchange for their raw products. It is natural that when their credits lie in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, their purchases should be made in the same market. So our export trade is promoted. Any advantage given them in our market increases their prosperity and their ability to buy. The pursuit of a policy which tends to keep our neighbors poor is suicidal selfishness. The richer they are the more they buy of us. The old maxim, 'Live and let live,' is applicable to nations as well as to men. The commercial prosperity of nations is in it something contagious. Commercial health is as contagious as commercial disaster. You saw it in the gradual development of European prosperity, which followed the returning prosperity of the United States consequent upon the election of President McKinley. Our surprising increase of manufactured exports to Europe is, in turn, the result of European prosperity. Away with international commercial jealousy and a welcome to international friendship and mutual prosperity."

"Another result expected from the reciprocal increase of commerce with the West Indies is a manifest increase of our navigation interests. Boston enterprise has gallantly led the way, and will yet have a more numerous commercial fleet traversing the insular waters from island to island and closely connecting them with the ports of the United States, which send and receive the mutual supplies of trade."

"Another result of this reciprocal policy is the new treaty with France. For many years she has maintained a tariff system which provides a general high tariff, called the maximum tariff, against the exports of all nations, which have not by reciprocal treaty obtained the lower rates known as the 'minimum tariff.' During these years all the nations of Europe, save one, have acquired for their exports the minimum rates. The United States alone among great commercial nations have been left under the frost of exclusion. France imports annually (\$800,000,000) worth of manufactured products, England alone supplying \$43,000,000 and Germany \$31,000,000 under the minimum rates. The United States, overweighted with the maximum tariff, was only able out of this vast amount to introduce (and with little profit) less than \$1,000,000 worth of goods."

"Why should we exclude her? Why should we spend millions in showing our goods unless, as a result, we are allowed equal competitive privileges in the sale of them? 'France saw the point, and we entered into negotiations. Of course, our friendly sister republic was well aware that so long as her people imported over a hundred millions of manufactures from foreign countries, it made no difference to her protected industries whether their goods came from the United States or from Europe. So she accepted our moderate concessions on the enumerated French exports, and gave us in exchange her minimum tariff on all our exports, save the few exceptions specifically named. This reduction of French duties ranges generally from 20 to 50 per centum, averaging over 30 per centum. This highly important treaty will open to hundreds of American industries a new market of \$400,000,000 of the most active and intelligent people of the world. Instead of contenting ourselves with the barbarian position of supplying raw materials to a refined civilization, we will take our rightful attitude before France and the world of exchanging with her all the products of an advanced civilization. It should mean to American industries of the soil and factory an annual increase of twenty to thirty millions in our export trade."

"And I beg the gentlemen of the Merchants' Association to remember that the extraordinary home demand upon our industries is nearly satisfied. What resource against the reaction, against the closing of our mills and the discharge of labor, can we find unless it be in foreign openings for our surplus products?"

"You have the assurance that the President and his associates in the government are devoting their best efforts to provide resorts for both labor and capital against these reactionary chances of the future."

HAVING MILITARY KNOWLEDGE.
Proposed Establishment of a Reserve List of Civilians.

Secretary Root has turned over to Gen. Ludlow his plan to secure the creation of a reserve list of persons in civil life who are fully equipped for instant military service. Gen. Ludlow has been instructed to work out the details of the plan in order to submit a tangible operative scheme for the approval of Congress, which body must supply certain legislation.

The Secretary is very much in earnest in pursuing this project, and is fully satisfied as to its practicability. Briefly stated, his purpose is to have the military schools and colleges of the country brought into close touch with the regular army. The work of officers detailed as instructors in these institutions is to be watched, and a program of the pupils under their instruction is to be kept. President Wheeler of the University of California was at the War Department yesterday and talked over this phase of the project with Secretary Root. President Wheeler was formerly a professor at Cornell University, where military drill is prescribed for two years under an army officer. After the boys go out into civil life it is intended that they shall be kept track of; if they go into the national guard they will be given opportunities for special courses of military study and thrown as much as possible into the military atmosphere, and the result of all this is expected to be that in time of war or emergency necessitating the sudden increase of the army there will be a long roll of available men for appointment.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has saved the life of many a child. This wonderful remedy always cures croup, whooping cough and measles cough. It has never failed. Price, 25c.

Eiseman Bros.,
Cor. 7th and E.Take the food at its tide!
You've got to a point where a new pair of trousers will be the salvation of that suit. And as long as you can buy them for

1/3 OFF

—and the very best made (Eiseman-made) garments at that—you surely must see the advantage of the offering.
 In plain words, you can choose from any pair of pants in stock at one-third off.

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Wolf's

Fur Stock

at

Sacrifice Prices.

The Finest Grades of Fur Garments at the Lowest Prices Ever Known.

Mouflet Collets, with Electric Seal
 rakes. Wolf's price, \$6.75. Seal
 Mann's price..... **\$1.75**

Krimmer Collets, lined with satin.
 Wolf's price, \$25.00. Mann's
 price..... **\$10**

Astrakhan Capes, 30 inches long.
 Wolf's price, \$30. Mann's price.
 **\$10**

Electric Seal Capes
 in all Lengths at One-
 Half Former Prices.

English Stone Marten Scarfs,
 with six fox tails. Wolf's price,
 \$12.50. Mann's price..... **\$4.75**

Choice line of Electric Seal Coats, in all
 sizes, at less than cost to manufacture.
 Choice selection of Feather Boas in the
 popular shades.
 Children's Fur Sets from \$1.50 to 50c.

Cloth Jacket Specials.
 Kersey Jackets that were \$4—are \$1.25.
 Lined Kersey Jackets that were \$5—are
 \$1.75.
 Misses' Jackets that were \$7.50—are \$2.

New Spring Shirt Waists
 —representing Mr. Wolf's advance spring
 orders—
 Regular \$1.00 Shirt Waists go at 40c.
 Regular \$1.75 Shirt Waists go at 75c.
 Regular \$2.25 Shirt Waists go at 95c.
 Sizes 32 to 44.

David F. Mann,
 Purchaser of the Martin Wolf
 Stock,
 617 Eleventh St.

Turkish Bath,
 1329 G Street N. W.
 SEPARATE BATHS FOR LADIES.

Taking cold is simply a partial obstruction of the functions of the respiratory tubes. Fevers, inflammations, pneumonia, consumption, paralysis, and a host of other diseases are thus initiated. The Turkish Bath will open these tubes, re-establish their functions, carry off the poisons which occasion disease, and make you feel like a new being. A trial will convince you.

Ladies—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Fridays (11 a.m. to 5 p.m.)
 Gents—7 a.m. till 12 at night.
 Tel. 2-2017

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WOOD, 1502.
 We're plenty of Coal and Wood
 —ready for any kind of weather.
 Prompt delivery.

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Instant Relief For foot ailments
 can be had by
 wearing GEORGE'S PATENT RUBBER
 SHUERS. Our methods of treatment are perfectly
 painless. Moderate charges.
 1115 PA. AVE.,
 CHIROPODIST.
 Hours, 8 to 6.
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Buy Better
Desks & Chairs.

The Government sold this Office Furniture to us
 at a sacrifice. It is in good condition—it's yours for
 surprisingly little.

Baum's on the wrong side of the
 912 Pa. Ave.
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RESIDENTS OF GEORGETOWN AND VICINITY.
 If you want a experienced and reliable jobbing
 hand, or figure on any work in the trail, or
 on any kind of size building, I shall be glad
 to furnish you with them. Leave orders with John
 Walker, 3208 N. St.
 Tel. 2-211

MISS ANNIE WHEELER TO WED.

Daughter of the Famous General to
Marry Lieut. Fiscus.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says: The
 announcement of the engagement of Lieut.
 W. W. Fiscus, 19th United States Infantry,
 now stationed in the Philippines, to Miss
 Annie Wheeler, the youngest daughter of
 Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, has just been re-
 ceived by the Lieutenant's sister, Dr.
 Blanche F. Groves of this city. Lieut.
 Fiscus' acquaintance with Miss Wheeler
 dates from the time he was a cadet at
 West Point, where Gen. Wheeler's two
 sons were his classmates. Miss Wheeler
 frequently visited her brothers at the Mil-
 itary Academy, and in this way made the
 acquaintance of Cadet Fiscus.

Fiscus served through the Santiago cam-
 paign and shortly after the surrender
 Santiago was stricken with typhoid fever
 and was brought with other sufferers to
 New York. His life was despaired of, but
 he pulled through and accompanied his
 regiment to the Philippines. On the same
 transport were Lieut. Wheeler and his
 daughter, the latter going out as an army
 nurse. Miss Wheeler and her father are
 now on their way to the United States on
 the transport "Warrior."

The marriage will take place as soon as
 Lieut. Fiscus can obtain leave of absence
 from duty in the Philippines. The future
 is a son of W. W. Fiscus, well known
 in the western part of Pennsylvania, hav-
 ing been twice sheriff and once treasurer
 of Armstrong county.